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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/523,034	02/02/2005	Hisakazu Hojo	050050	8793
23850	7590	10/17/2008		
KRATZ, QUINTOS & HANSON, LLP				
1420 K Street, N.W.				
Suite 400				
WASHINGTON, DC 20005				
EXAMINER				
COLE, ELIZABETH M				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1794				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/17/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/523,034

Applicant(s)

HOJO ET AL.

Examiner

Elizabeth M. Cole

Art Unit

1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2008.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-9, 11 and 13 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-9, 11 and 13 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

1. Claims 4, 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 4, it is not clear what pores are being referred to, no material having pores is recited in any of the independent claims. Does this refer to pores between the particles or within the particles, (i.e., interparticle pores or intraparticle pores?). The same problems are present in claims 7-9.
2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-4, 6, 11, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Welshimer et al, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0042494 in view of Wertz et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,936,681. Welshimer et al discloses a granulate material which can comprise inorganic compounds such as silica, calcium carbonate and zeolite, (see paragraph 0013 and 0023) and a binder which can comprise materials such as amino acids, (see paragraph 0025), in amounts of 2-20 weight percent, (see paragraph 0025). Welshimer does not disclose the BET specific surface area or that the composition satisfies the equations set forth in the claims, however, since Welshimer discloses the same materials in the same amounts and since the particles are within the size range claimed, it is reasonable to presume that the compositions of Welshimer would satisfy the equations set forth in the claims. When the reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function, and the examiner cannot determine whether or

not the reference inherently possesses properties which anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention the examiner has basis for shifting the burden of proof to applicant as in *In re Fitzgerald*, 619 F.2d 67, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980). See MPEP § § 2112-2112.02.

4. With regard to the limitation that the composition is a flower thinning agent, since this statement is a statement of intended use and since the composition of Welshimer is capable of performing this intended use since it is the same composition, Welshimer meets this limitation. Further, it is noted that this limitation appears in the preamble of the claim. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

5. Welshimer differs from the claimed invention because it does not teach the claimed particle size. Wertz discloses a particulate fertilizer. Wertz teaches that the size of the particles can be controlled depending upon the use of the fertilizer and that when the fertilizer is used to fertilize seeds that a very small particle size of 10-80 microns can be used. See col. 5, lines 39-64. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have formed the particles of Welshimer so that they had a smaller size as taught by Wertz in order to allow the fertilizer granules of Welshimer to better fertilize and adhere to seeds.

6. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Welshimer in view of Wertz et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,936,681.as applied to claims above, and further in view of Walker, U.S. Patent No. 6,110,866. Welshimer discloses a granulate mixture suitable for use as a fertilizer and/or pesticide. Welshimer does not disclose incorporating calcium phosphate into the mixture. Walker teaches at col. 3, lines 5-19 that suitable inorganic materials for forming fertilizers and carriers for fertilizers, pesticides, etc., include both limestone, (calcium carbonate as taught by Welshimer) as well as calcium phosphate. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have employed calcium phosphate instead of calcium carbonate in view of their art recognized equivalence for this purpose.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 7/15/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With regard to the 112 2nd paragraph rejection, Applicant argues that the recitation of Dxs refers to pores in the flower thinning agent. However, as noted above, it is not clear whether this refers to interparticle or intraparticle pores. Further, there is no antecedent basis for pores being in the flower thinning agent, therefore, defining a variable in terms of pores renders the claim indefinite. The claimed structure is not clear. It is not clear where the pores are located and contrary to Applicant's assertion that it does not matter whether the pores are interparticle or intraparticle, the claimed structure must be clear. There is a difference between a non porous particle which has pores between particles and a porous particle with pores also between the particles or a

porous particle with no pores between particles. The claimed structure must be defined in the claim.

8. With regard to the art rejection, Applicant argues that amino acids are only listed as one of numerous possible binders in paragraph 0026 of Welshimer and that Welshimer's mineral component can be different than the claimed mineral that Welshimer does not anticipate the claimed invention. However, the fact that Welshimer includes other alternatives than the claimed alternatives does not have any bearing on whether Welshimer discloses the claimed material. Since Welshimer does in fact disclose the claimed materials it renders claim 1 obvious as set forth above.

9. Applicant argues that the binder in Welshimer is used for a different purpose than the claimed binder. However, arguments regarding how a product is used are not sufficient to distinguish a reference which teaches that product. The instant claims are drawn to a product, not to a method of using the product. Welshimer teaches the claimed materials as set forth above.

10. Applicant argues that Welshimer does not teach the claimed size. This argument is persuasive and a new rejection with regard to this limitation is set forth above.

11. With regard to the combination of Welshimer and Walker, Applicant argues that in Walker the inorganic components are used as an inorganic fertilizer and that therefore there is no motivation to combine the references. However, KSR forecloses the argument that a specific teaching, suggestion, or motivation is required to support a finding of obviousness. See the recent Board decision *Ex parte Smith*, --USPQ2d--, slip

op. at 20, (Be. Pat. App. & Interf. June 25, 2007) (citing KSR, 82 USPQ2d at 1396) (available at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/bpai/prec/fd071925.pdf>).

12. Applicant argues that in Walker the calcium phosphate is water soluble while in the instant invention the calcium phosphate is difficultly water soluble. However, the claims do not recite a particular degree of solubility.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elizabeth M. Cole whose telephone number is (571) 272-1475. The examiner may be reached between 6:30 AM and 6:00 PM Monday through Wednesday, and 6:30 AM and 2 PM on Thursday.

The examiner's supervisor Rena Dye may be reached at (571) 272-3186.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

The fax number for all official faxes is (571) 273-8300.

/Elizabeth M. Cole/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794

e.m.c